

Migratory Bird Hunting Digest 2010



*Dove, Rail,
Snipe, Teal,
Woodcock*

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Permit and Stamp Requirements

To pursue, take, possess and transport doves, rails, snipe, teal and woodcock in Missouri, a hunter must possess and carry the following, unless exempt:

1) a ***Missouri permit¹ to hunt small game is required of:***

- Missouri residents age 16 through 64
- Nonresidents age 16 and older

An annual permit is available to residents for \$10 and nonresidents for \$80 from any permit vendor. A daily permit is also available to nonresidents from any permit vendor for \$11 per day.

Exemption: Missouri resident landowners hunting on their own land do not need a Missouri small game hunting permit, but the Migratory Bird Hunting Permit is required (see below).

2) ***Missouri Migratory Bird Hunting Permit¹ is required of:***

- Residents and nonresidents age 16 and over

This permit is available for \$6 from any permit vendor. Purchase of this permit satisfies requirements for Migratory Game Bird Harvest Registration.

3) ***Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp is required of:***

- Every teal hunter age 16 and over (Dove, rail, snipe and woodcock hunters do not need this stamp.)

To be valid, the federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (duck stamp) must be signed in ink across the face. The stamps are available for \$15 at U.S. Post Offices and selected permit vendors.

Permit Requirements for Hunters Younger Than 16

Resident and nonresident hunters age 15 and younger do not need to purchase permits to hunt doves, rails, snipe, teal and woodcock in Missouri. However, they must either be in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult hunter or have in their possession a valid Hunter Education Certificate Card while hunting.

Who may purchase resident permits?

- ▶ any person who does not claim resident privileges in another state or country, and whose actual residence and legal permanent home address are both in Missouri, and have been for at least 30 days before applying for the permit. Owning real estate or attending a Missouri school does not in itself make you a legal resident.
- ▶ Missouri residents employed by the United States in the District of Columbia or serving in the U.S. armed forces (Immediate family members who reside with them also may purchase resident permits.)
- ▶ all members of the U.S. armed forces stationed and resident in Missouri (Immediate family members who reside with them also may purchase resident permits.)
- ▶ any honorably discharged military veteran having a service-related disability of 60 percent or greater, or who was a prisoner of war during military service; must carry certified statement of eligibility from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs while hunting or purchasing permits
- ▶ nonresidents who are registered students attending a public or private secondary, post secondary, or vocational school in Missouri and who live in Missouri while attending school; must carry evidence of a Missouri residence and student status while hunting
- ▶ immigrants who possess an I-551 Resident Alien Card and who do not claim resident privileges in another state or country, and whose actual residence and legal permanent home address are both in Missouri, and have been for at least 30 days before applying for the permit

Where to Purchase Permits

Purchase Missouri small game hunting permits and the *Missouri Migratory Bird Hunting Permit*:

- over the counter from any permit vendor
- by telephone anytime at (800) 392-4115²
- online anytime at **www.wildlifelicense.com/mo**²

Purchase the federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (duck stamp) at U.S. Post Offices and selected permit vendors.

¹All hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1967, must complete an approved Hunter Education program and display their card before purchasing any firearms hunting permit.

²Additional \$2 fee per person applies.

Apprentice Hunter Authorization

To help introduce adults to hunting, the Conservation Department allows hunters age 16 and older who are not hunter-education certified to hunt with firearms, as long as they:

- ▶ first purchase an Apprentice Hunter Authorization
- ▶ then purchase a hunting permit for the season in which they want to hunt
- ▶ and hunt in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult age 18 or older who has a valid hunter-education certificate card or was born before Jan. 1, 1967.

Note: The Apprentice Hunter Authorization by itself does not allow you to hunt. It only allows persons who have not completed a hunter-education certification course to purchase firearms permits throughout the permit year. The Apprentice Hunter Authorization can be purchased for no more than two years.

Teal Status

Blue-winged teal are second only to mallards as the most numerous duck in North America. Although they breed primarily in the Prairie Pothole Region of the north-central United States and southern Canada, teal are highly mobile and will settle wherever wetland habitats are favorable. Blue-winged teal winter from the Gulf Coast of Mexico to northern South America—well south of most other ducks in the Mississippi Flyway.

Blue-winged teal are among the earliest duck species to migrate during fall and the latest during spring. The first blue-winged teal typically arrive in August and their numbers usually peak in Missouri around mid-September. Most are far south of the state by the time the regular duck season opens. Teal stay in Missouri a relatively short time, so the best hunting usually occurs when cold fronts move through and bring winds favorable for migration. Teal may remain a few days longer in shallow, undisturbed wetlands with flooded vegetation, where they eat the seeds, stems and leaves of wetland plants, such as smartweeds, millets, sedges and spikerushes. Aquatic invertebrates, such as insects and snails, are another important part of their diet.

Blue-winged teal, green-winged teal and cinnamon teal are legal during the September teal season. Green-winged teal may make up nearly 25 percent of the harvest during some years, and a higher proportion of green-winged teal are harvested during the latter part of the teal season. Cinnamon teal, a western species, are rare in Missouri. Collectively, teal are among the smallest duck species in North America.

Loss of Habitat Threatens Blue-winged Teal Nesting

Beginning in 1985, landowners were able to enroll qualified cropland into 10-year Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) easements. Once in an easement, landowners agreed to allow their cropland to revert back to grassland. This provided good habitat for waterfowl and a host of other wildlife species.

Today, the habitat provided by CRP faces an uncertain future. The federal government has reduced the amount of acres that can be enrolled in CRP. North Dakota and South Dakota have taken 1.2 million acres out of CRP in just the last 2 1/2 years. The stage is set for them to lose another 2 million acres by 2012. Combined, this would be equivalent to losing an area of habitat 58 times bigger than the Lake of the Ozarks. Unless changes are made to CRP, this loss will result in fewer acres of nesting habitat for ducks. And, with fewer acres in which to nest, blue-winged teal and other waterfowl could experience significant population declines.

Oil Spill May Accelerate Loss of Blue-Winged Teal Wintering Habitat

Since the majority of blue-winged teal migrate to and through Gulf Coast marshes, they will be the first species of migratory waterfowl exposed to the massive oil spill in the Gulf. Before the spill, Louisiana was losing about 25 square miles of coastal marsh each year. Biologists worry that the spreading oil could accelerate this already rapid loss. When oil enters coastal wetlands, it kills plants and their root systems that hold the marshes together. Once root systems are destroyed, there is nothing left to prevent saltwater from flooding into the wetland, turning large areas into open ocean.

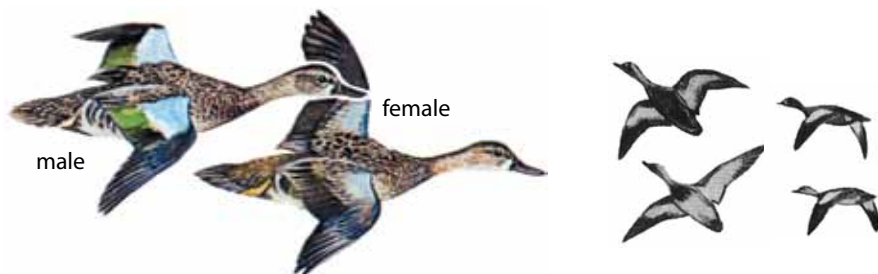
Know Your Ducks

Other duck species, such as wood ducks, pintail and northern shovelers, are often present in Missouri during teal season. Hunters must identify their target before they shoot. In the fall, blue-winged teal are generally grayish brown overall and can be identified by their powder blue shoulder patch, small size and erratic flight. Males often exhibit a faint white facial crescent. For additional help with identifying ducks, see pages 6–7.

LEGAL during teal season

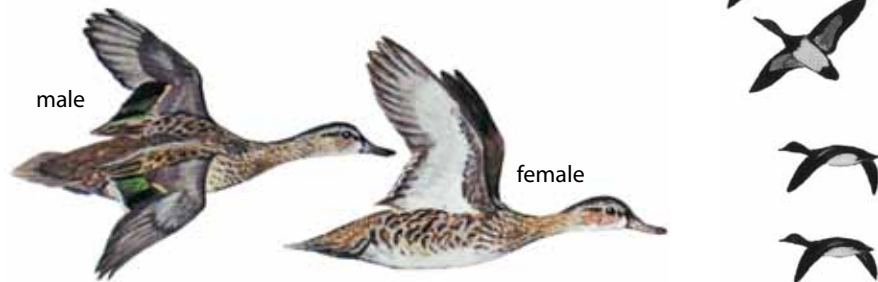
Blue-Winged Teal

Blue-winged teal are Missouri's most common teal species. Their small size, rapid flight and blue wing patches help with identification. **Be careful, though. Shovelers and wood ducks also have blue wing patches.**



Green-Winged Teal

Green-winged teal are North America's smallest duck. Their size, rapid flight and iridescent-green wing patches help to identify this duck.



Cinnamon Teal

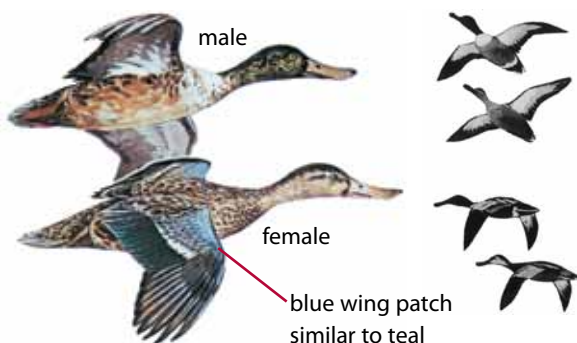
Cinnamon teal are extremely rare in Missouri. In the fall, they look similar to blue-winged teal.



ILLEGAL during teal season

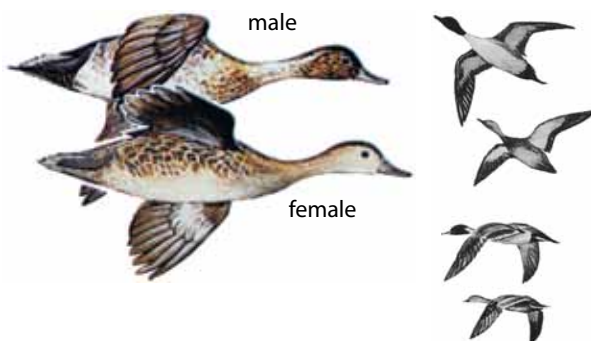
Northern Shoveler

Be careful! Shovelers sport blue wing patches and often are mixed in with flocks of blue-winged teal. The spoon-shaped bill, slower wingbeat and slightly larger body help separate this duck from teal.



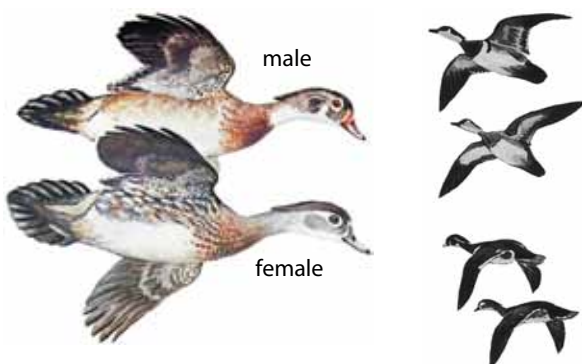
Northern Pintail

Pintails can turn up in Missouri during teal season. They lack blue wing patches. Long, graceful bodies and pointed tails help to identify these early migrants.



Wood Duck

Be careful! Like blue-winged teal, wood ducks have a blue wing patch. The square tail, blocky head, larger size and slower wingbeat confirm this duck's identity.



Illustrations from "Ducks at a Distance: A Waterfowl Identification Guide."
Used with permission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Three Species of Doves Provide Hunting Opportunities Statewide

Along with mourning doves, Eurasian collared-doves and white-winged doves are legal to hunt. Allowing hunting for these three species maintains the integrity of mourning dove populations and provides more hunting opportunities.

Mourning doves are found in every county in Missouri, with greatest densities occurring in southeastern counties. The other two dove species have expanded their ranges into Missouri. White-winged doves, native to the southern United States, are found statewide. Eurasian collared-doves have been documented statewide, though their greatest concentrations are in the southeast. Predictions about dove distributions and numbers are difficult to make prior to the hunting season because dove migration depends upon the weather and food availability.

Doves benefit from cultivated areas and are especially abundant in crop fields and weedy areas. Preferred foods include corn, sunflower seeds and small grains. Doves also eat seeds from pigweed, crotons, panic grasses, foxtails and ragweed, but sunflowers seem to be the most dependable lure crop.

Dove hunting regulations are based upon information from banding programs and roadside, harvest, and wing collection surveys. This information is used to select one of three available options set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: 22 doves a day, 15 doves a day or 8 doves a day. Each option allows for 70 days of hunting. For 2010, the combined daily bag limit is 15, with a combined possession limit of 30. All three dove species count toward daily and possession limits. See Page 20 for more information.

Dove Hunting on Public Land

Last year about 4,000 acres on almost 600 fields on 80 conservation areas were actively managed for doves. Managed dove hunting fields are planted in sunflowers, wheat, millet, buckwheat, corn or a combination of the above. Each field provides a different type of hunting experience.

To locate dove fields, contact the regional office in the area you want to hunt. Maps of areas that have dove fields are available from the Department's website at **www.mdc.mo.gov/18183**.

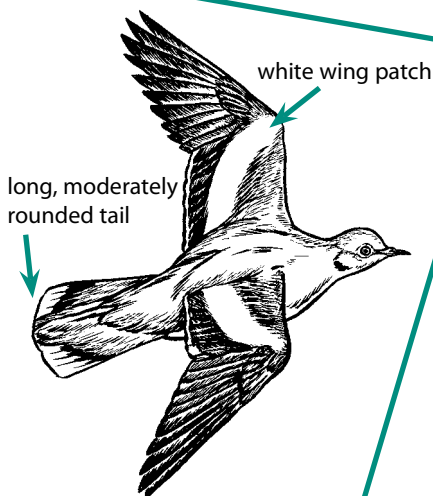
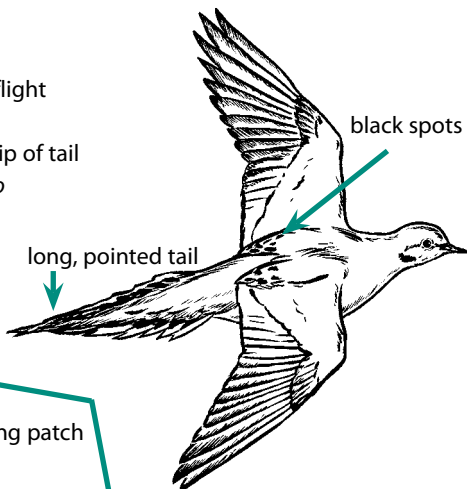
REMEMBER: Keep our public hunting areas litter free.

Be sure to pack out empty shotgun shells and shell boxes when you leave for the day.

Know Your Doves

Mourning dove

- ▶ gray brown
- ▶ more rapid wing beat, erratic flight path than white-winged dove
- ▶ 12 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail
- ▶ call is a soft, inflected *cooAHoo* followed by several coos

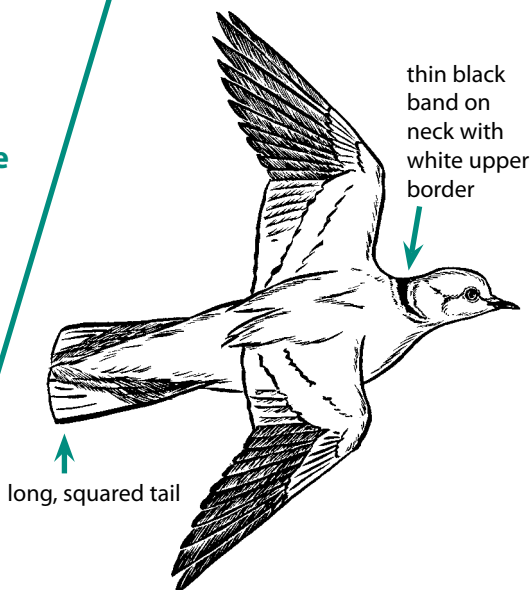


White-winged dove

- ▶ gray brown
- ▶ slightly larger than mourning dove
- ▶ call is a soft *hoo-hoo* *hoo-hoo* with the final note descending

Eurasian collared dove

- ▶ gray
- ▶ 15 inches from tip of beak to end of tail
- ▶ call is a three-part *coo* with similar tone to a domestic pigeon



Report Your Bands www.reportband.gov

Bands recovered and reported by hunters provide important information about survival, migration, harvest rates and distributions for a wide variety of migratory game birds.

To report band numbers from all types of birds (except pigeons), go online at **www.reportband.gov** or call 1-800-327-BAND (2263). You will receive a certificate of appreciation and information about the bird. The band is yours to keep.

Thanks for doing your part to help manage migratory game birds.

Hunters Provide Valuable Dove Data by Reporting Bands and Collecting Wings

Mourning doves are one of the most widely distributed and abundant birds in North America. They also are a popular game bird that is hunted in 38 of the lower 48 states. In fact, more mourning doves are harvested each year than all other migratory bird species combined. Up-to-date survival and harvest rate information is critical to understand the effects of annual hunting regulations on mourning dove populations, and banding is an important tool for obtaining this information.

Missouri, in cooperation with other dove hunting states, is participating in a nationwide mourning dove banding program. Information from this program will be used to determine mourning dove harvest rates, estimate annual survival, provide information regarding the geographical distribution of harvest, and develop and refine techniques for a future long-term dove banding program.

From 2003 to 2009, more than 17,000 mourning doves were banded in Missouri and about 2,000 banded doves were reported by hunters. Captured doves are fitted with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band inscribed with an identification number, web address and toll-free telephone number for band reporting.

Hunters should examine their mourning doves for leg bands. By reporting banded doves, you help manage this important migratory bird resource. If you harvest a banded dove, follow the instructions at the top of this page.

Missouri also is cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in collecting mourning dove wings from hunters. Randomly selected hunters will be asked to save one wing from each dove during the first week of the season and mail the wings (postage free) to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Hunters using high-use public areas may be asked to provide dove wings as part of the monitoring effort. Data from the wings, in combination with information from banded birds, will be used to help establish hunting regulations.



Share the fun, challenge and tradition. Take a young person hunting.

Be an Ethical Hunter

- ✓ **Respect Other Hunters**—Your enjoyment, and theirs, will result from mutual courtesy in the field.
- ✓ **Respect the Rules**—Know all state and federal regulations.
- ✓ **Respect Biology**—We share responsibility for migratory birds and their habitat throughout North America.
- ✓ **Respect the Hunting Tradition**—Setting up too close to other hunters is neither safe nor ethical.
- ✓ **Respect the Resource**—Use nontoxic shot. Be sure that birds are in range. Identify your target before shooting.

Rail, Snipe and Woodcock Identification Tips

The following species also are legal to hunt during the migratory bird season. See Page 20 for season dates and limits. Below are some descriptive details to help you find and identify these birds.

■ **VIRGINIA RAIL**, 9 1/2 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail, forage in marshes and swamps for snails and earthworms. Adults have a black back with rusty wing patches, gray face, and reddish bill and legs. The underparts are cinnamon with heavily barred black and white flanks. Their call is a series of one- and two-syllable notes, *kik, kik, kik, kidik, kidik, kidik*.

■ **SORA**, 9 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail, are common migrants that forage in marshes, swamps, wet pastures and flooded fields. Adults have a short, yellow bill and black face. Cheeks and breast are gray with black- and white-barred belly. The back is dark brown mixed with reddish tan and streaked with white. The call of this rail species is a loud, descending, nasal whinny.

■ **WILSON'S (COMMON) SNIBE**, 11 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail, forage in marshes, swamps, wet pastures, crop stubble and drainage ditches. They have a long bill, plump body, and black- and white-streaked head. The back is brown and black with strong white streaks. When surprised, it takes off in a zigzag pattern and calls a harsh *scaip, scaip*.

■ **AMERICAN WOODCOCK**, or timberdoodle, are 11 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail. They forage in young woodlands near water, moist pastures and forested floodplains. Most common in eastern Missouri along the Mississippi lowlands, they are distinguished by extremely long bills, round, plump bodies, short tails and legs, and large black eyes. The back is dark and the underparts buff. When flushed, its rounded, short wings make a whirring sound.

Put a Little Nature on your Plate

Conservation Heritage license plates let you become a driving force for conservation in Missouri. For a \$25 annual donation to the Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation, you can order the plate of your choice.

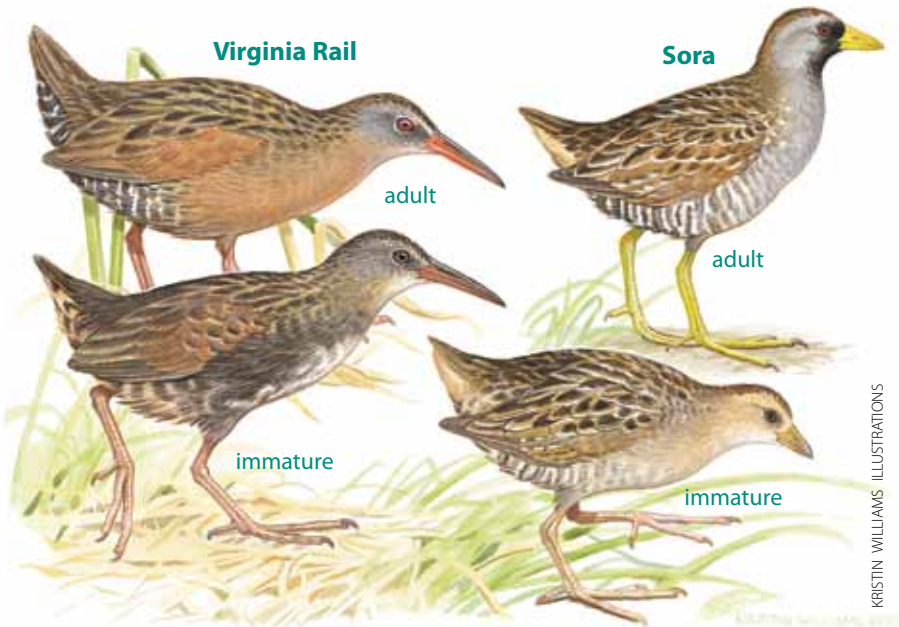
The foundation will direct your donation to projects that protect our natural heritage, such as migratory bird habitat. You can pay the donation and pick up a Conservation Heritage License Plate Emblem Use Authorization Form (proof of donation) at any permit vendor. For details, call 1-800-227-1488 or go to www.mochf.org.





Wilson's Snipe

American Woodcock



Virginia Rail

adult

immature

Sora

adult

immature

Federal Regulations Summary

In addition to state regulations, the following federal rules apply to the hunting of migratory game birds. **Note:** This is only a summary. For more information, visit www.fws.gov/hunting, where a complete version of Title 50, Part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations can be found. When state law is different from federal law, hunters must follow the more restrictive law.

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- ▶ With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance.
- ▶ With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler that is incapable of removal without disassembling the gun.
- ▶ From or by means, aid or use of a sink box or any other type of low-floating device having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water.
- ▶ From or by means, aid or use of any motor vehicle, motor-driven land conveyance or aircraft of any kind, except that paraplegics and persons missing one or both legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance.
- ▶ From or by means of any motorboat or other craft having a motor attached, or any sailboat, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sails furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased.
- ▶ By the use or aid of live decoys. All live, tame or captive ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting, and confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such tame birds from the sight of migratory waterfowl.
- ▶ By the use or aid of recorded or electrically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.
- ▶ By means or aid of any motor-driven land, water or air conveyance, or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying or stirring up of any migratory bird.
- ▶ By the aid of baiting (placing feed such as corn, wheat, salt or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement), or on or over any baited area. Hunters should be aware that a baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the removal of the bait, and it is not necessary for the hunter to know an area is or was baited to be in violation. Agricultural areas must be prepared in accordance with official recommendations to be legally hunted. It is a separate offense to place bait on or adjacent to an area that causes, induces or allows another to hunt by the aid of bait or over a baited area.

WANTON WASTE: No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird, and retain it in one's actual custody, at the place where taken or between that place and either (a) one's automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) one's personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

OPENING DAY OF A SEASON: No person on the opening day of the season shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

FIELD POSSESSION LIMIT: No person shall possess, have in custody or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) one's automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) one's personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

TAGGING REQUIREMENTS: No person shall put or leave any migratory game birds at any place (other than one's personal abode), or in the custody of another person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transportation or storage (including temporary storage), or for the purpose of having taxidermy services performed, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter, stating the hunter's address, the total number and species of birds, and the date such birds were killed. Migratory game birds being transported in any vehicle as the personal baggage of the possessor shall not be considered as being in storage or temporary storage.

CUSTODY OF BIRDS OF ANOTHER: No person shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

TERMINATION OF POSSESSION: Subject to all other requirements of this part, the possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by the hunter to another person as a gift; or have been delivered by the hunter to a post office, a common carrier or a migratory bird preservation facility and consigned for transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

GIFT OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS: No person may receive, possess or give to another any freshly killed migratory game birds as a gift, except at the personal abodes of the donor or donee, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter who took the birds, stating such hunter's address, the total number and species of birds and the date such birds were taken.

TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS OF ANOTHER: No person shall transport migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: No person shall transport within the United States any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons, unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird at all times while being transported from the place where taken until they have arrived at the personal abode of the possessor or a migratory bird preservation facility.

MARKING PACKAGE OR CONTAINER: No person shall transport by the U.S. Postal Service or a common carrier migratory game birds unless the package or container in which such birds are transported has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

NONTOXIC SHOT: Shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading) possessed or used while hunting teal statewide, or doves, rails, snipe and woodcock as designated by posting on public areas, must be approved as nontoxic by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As of June 2010, shot types approved as being nontoxic are:

- bismuth-tin
- iron (steel)
- iron-tungsten
- iron-tungsten-nickel
- tungsten-bronze (two types)
- tungsten-iron-copper-nickel
- tungsten-matrix
- tungsten-polymer
- tungsten-tin-iron
- tungsten-tin-bismuth
- tungsten-tin-iron-nickel
- tungsten-iron-polymer

For up-to-date information, visit www.fws.gov/hunting.



Teal season offers a perfect opportunity to dial in your wing shooting and work your retriever before the regular waterfowl season.

Some Conservation Areas Require Nontoxic Shot Only

A nontoxic shot only regulation for all hunting with a shotgun is in effect at 21 conservation areas. These areas have larger wetlands where sizeable numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in the fall and spring.

Ingesting lead shot can be fatal to all birds including waterfowl, doves and scavenging birds, such as eagles, that feed on birds with lead shot in their carcasses. Mounting evidence points to lead poisoning occurring in over 30 species of birds.

The nontoxic shot rule will apply to all hunting on these areas with a shotgun including dove, turkey, quail, rabbit and squirrel hunting. Since 1991, waterfowl hunters in Missouri have used nontoxic shot for all duck, goose and coot hunting.

Many of the 21 conservation areas included in this nontoxic shot requirement offer good dove hunting, which can be a significant source of lead shot poisoning in birds. Good quality nontoxic shot shell alternatives for all gauges are available commercially at a reasonable cost.

Use or possession of lead shot is prohibited for hunting on the following Department of Conservation areas:

- Black Island
- Bob Brown
- Columbia Bottom
- Cooley Lake
- Coon Island
- Duck Creek
- Eagle Bluffs
- Fountain Grove
- Four Rivers
- Grand Pass
- B.K. Leach Memorial
- Little Bean Marsh
- Little River
- Marais Temps Clair
- Montrose
- Nodaway Valley
- Otter Slough
- Schell-Osage
- Settle's Ford
- Ted Shanks
- Ten Mile Pond



Serving nature and you TM

Director,

Department of Conservation
Robert L. Ziehmer

The Conservation Commission

Don C. Bedell
Don R. Johnson
Chip McGeehan
Becky L. Plattner

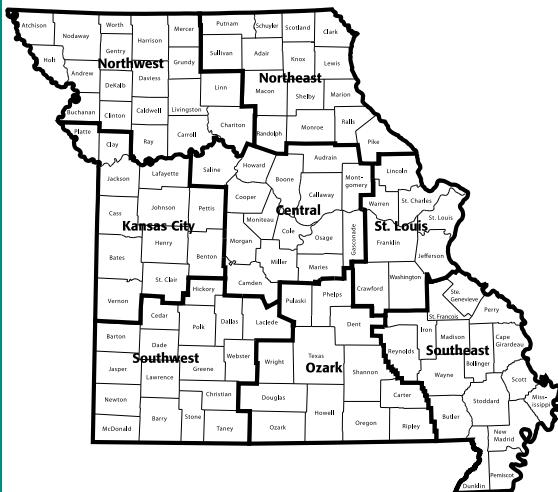
Missouri Department of Conservation

P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
573-751-4115

www.missouriconservation.org

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation is available to all individuals without regard to their race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability. Questions should be directed to the Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (573) 751-4115 (voice) or 800-735-2966 (TTY), or to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Federal Assistance, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

Contact Information



Administrative Office

P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
(573) 751-4115

Central Region

1907 Hillcrest Drive
Columbia, MO 65201
(573) 884-6861

Kansas City Region

3424 N.W. Duncan Road
Blue Springs, MO 64015
(816) 655-6250

Northeast Region

3500 S. Baltimore
Kirksville, MO 63501
(660) 785-2420

Northwest Region

701 James McCarthy Drive
St. Joseph, MO 64507
(816) 271-3100

Ozark Region

551 Joe Jones Blvd.
West Plains, MO 65775
(417) 256-7161

Southeast Region

2302 County Park Drive
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
(573) 290-5730

Southwest Region

2630 N. Mayfair
Springfield, MO 65803
(417) 895-6880

St. Louis Region

2360 Highway D
St. Charles, MO 63304
(636) 441-4554

Sunrise and Sunset at Jefferson City, Mo.

Central Standard Time

DAY	SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	6:38	7:39	7:05	6:52	7:35	6:09	7:07	4:48
2	6:39	7:37	7:05	6:50	7:36	6:08	7:08	4:48
3	6:40	7:36	7:06	6:48	7:38	6:07	7:09	4:48
4	6:41	7:34	7:07	6:47	7:39	6:05	7:10	4:48
5	6:42	7:33	7:08	6:45	7:40	6:04	7:11	4:47
6	6:42	7:31	7:09	6:44	7:41	6:03	7:12	4:47
7	6:43	7:29	7:10	6:42	6:42	5:02	7:13	4:47
8	6:44	7:28	7:11	6:41	6:43	5:02	7:14	4:47
9	6:45	7:26	7:12	6:39	6:44	5:01	7:15	4:48
10	6:46	7:25	7:13	6:38	6:45	5:00	7:15	4:48
11	6:47	7:23	7:14	6:36	6:46	4:59	7:16	4:48
12	6:48	7:22	7:15	6:35	6:47	4:58	7:17	4:48
13	6:49	7:20	7:16	6:33	6:49	4:57	7:18	4:48
14	6:49	7:18	7:17	6:32	6:50	4:56	7:18	4:48
15	6:50	7:17	7:18	6:31	6:51	4:56	7:19	4:49
16	6:51	7:15	7:19	6:29	6:52	4:55	7:20	4:49
17	6:52	7:14	7:20	6:28	6:53	4:54		
18	6:53	7:12	7:21	6:26	6:54	4:54		
19	6:54	7:10	7:22	6:25	6:55	4:53		
20	6:55	7:09	7:23	6:24	6:56	4:52		
21	6:56	7:07	7:24	6:22	6:57	4:52		
22	6:56	7:06	7:25	6:21	6:58	4:51		
23	6:57	7:04	7:26	6:20	6:59	4:51		
24	6:58	7:03	7:27	6:18	7:00	4:50		
25	6:59	7:01	7:28	6:17	7:01	4:50		
26	7:00	6:59	7:29	6:16	7:02	4:49		
27	7:01	6:58	7:30	6:15	7:03	4:49		
28	7:02	6:56	7:31	6:13	7:04	4:49		
29	7:03	6:55	7:32	6:12	7:05	4:48		
30	7:04	6:53	7:33	6:11	7:06	4:48		
31			7:34	6:10				

This table is for Jefferson City and points on the same longitude north and south. For locations east, subtract one minute for each 13.5 miles of airline distance. For locations west, add one minute for each 13.5 miles. **Sunrise and sunset from Sept. 1 to Nov. 6 have been converted to Daylight-Savings Time.** To calculate the sunrise and sunset times anywhere in the United States, visit the U.S. Naval Observatory web site: aa.usno.navy.mil.

2010 Hunting Seasons

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Mourning, Collared and White-Winged Doves	Sept. 1–Nov. 9	One-half Hour Before Sunrise to Sunset‡	15*	30*
Wilson's (Common) Snipe	Sept. 1–Dec.16		8	16
Sora and Virginia Rail	Sept. 1–Nov. 9		25*	25*
American Woodcock	Oct. 15–Nov. 28		3	6
Blue-Winged, Green-Winged and Cinnamon Teal	Sept. 11–26	Sunrise to Sunset‡	4*	8*

*Combined total of all species.

‡See Page 19 for sunrise/sunset table.

Harvest Survey Needs Your Response

When you purchase your Migratory Bird Hunting Permit, the vendor asks you a series of questions about your migratory bird hunting activities for the previous year. The answers you provide place you in a category with other migratory bird hunters by type and amount of hunting activity. This allows the Conservation Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the cooperative effort known as the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program, to use harvest surveys to sample hunters from each category. This survey information is extremely important and is considered when establishing migratory bird hunting seasons each year. Your cooperation in supplying this information is vital. If you receive a survey, please complete and return it even if you did not hunt or were unsuccessful while afield. All the information you provide is important. By completing the survey, you are doing your part to help manage migratory birds.